

LAST EDITION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 29, 1911.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

On sale by newsboys at TWO CENTS
On trains and newsstands FIVE CENTS

SHE IS INNOCENT.

Verdict of Jury in Patterson Case.

Wife's Story of Her Wrongs Wins Her Freedom.

MOANED IN HER SLEEP

The Defendant Spent a Restless Night in Her Cell.

Looked Pale and Careworn When She Arose Today.

Denver, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Gertrude Gibson Patterson was acquitted by the jury today of the charge of murdering her husband.

THE WOMAN ACQUITTED TODAY.



MRS. GERTRUDE PATTERSON AND SKETCH OF HER IN JAIL

The jury reported to Judge Allen at 2:35 this afternoon.

The prisoner flushed, awayed, but regained her composure in a moment and shook hands with her attorney and then the jury.

The released prisoner was given a tremendous demonstration by throngs in the court room and again outside as she made her way back to the jail to secure her personal effects.

Denver, Nov. 29.—Although the jury in the case of Gertrude Gibson Patterson, charged with the murder of her husband, had reached a verdict in the forenoon, at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon Judge Allen was still absent attending the funeral of his late friend, Judge Bliss, and it was thought that it might be 2 o'clock or later before the verdict could be announced.

The hours dragged slowly to the acquitted prisoner, who in the greatest suspense, knowing that her fate had been decided upon, paced the floor of her cell or gazed in the window of her cell watching for the arrival of the jury.

In cases of murder in the first degree, the jury may fix the penalty at hanging or life imprisonment. For less degrees, the court may fix the penalty as follows: Murder in the second degree, imprisonment for ten years to life; voluntary manslaughter, imprisonment from one to ten years; involuntary manslaughter, jail sentence from one day to one year.

Denver, Nov. 29.—The jury in the case of Gertrude Gibson Patterson, charged with the murder of her husband which went out last night, had not returned at 7 o'clock this morning. Sounds from the jury room, however, indicated that the twelve men were again stirring about after their late vigil last night.

night. Her brother and sister remained with her until midnight last night when they left the jail and she retired. To the matron, who saw her safely under the bed covers, she said that she was glad the actual trial was over. From time to time during the remainder of the night, the matron picked into the cell. The prisoner was either awake or tossing fitfully, sometimes moaning in her sleep.

Thirty yards away in the second story of the court house twelve men scarcely less restless than she whose fate they had in hand discussed the case. In daylight, Mrs. Patterson pressed nearly 8 o'clock this morning when Mrs. Patterson arose and began her usual scrupulous toilet. The pallor noticeable in court yesterday was still apparent.

No Verdict Before Noon.

Judge Allen at his home stated that no announcement of the verdict, even if one were reached, would be made before noon, as he intended to attend the funeral of the late Judge Bliss and could not be in court until that hour, at the best, possibly later.

Jury Did Not Look Up.

When the jury left the court house for breakfast, Mrs. Patterson pressed her face against the window of her cell and watched the twelve men until they passed from sight. When they

returned she was again at the window and as they passed into the building to resume their deliberations she cried out, softly:

"Oh, my dear men—if you would only look up."

Waiting for the verdict this morning, the prisoner regained in large part the composure that characterized her in the opening days of the trial. She was calm and serene, but to the matron she confided:

"My knees are so weak that I don't believe I could walk over to the court room."

In the big round of the jail not far from Mrs. Patterson's cell, all was bustle and excitement in preparation for the Thanksgiving feast the prisoners will enjoy tomorrow.

At 11:30 a court attaché stated that the jury had reached a verdict. Judge Allen, however, had not returned and those chiefly interested remained in suspense awaiting him.

WHY JOHNSON QUIT

He and the Interior Department Tell Different Stories.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Charges by former Indian liquor agent W. E. Johnson, well known throughout the west, that a political ring formed in the interior department had caused his resignation from the Indian service, were denied today by First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Samuel Adams.

Mr. Adams said Johnson had resigned rather than meet oral charges of insubordination, inattention to duty, attempts to mislead the department and reckless use of government money. In view of past service, Mr. Adams continued, Johnson was permitted to resign instead of being discharged.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Dr. Howard Osgood, who was a member of the American committee for the revision of the Old Testament, is dead here, aged 81. For 25 years he held the chair in Hebrew at the Rochester Theological seminary. Harvard, Brown, and Princeton had honored him with the degrees of D. D.

MR. TAFT'S VIEWS

Paris Newspaper Prints an Interview With the President

In Which Our Foreign Relations Are Discussed.

WAITS TO BE CALLED.

Would Gladly Act Mediator Between Italy and Turkey.

Will Not Let Mexican Rebels Work on This Side.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The Matin publishes today what purports to be an interview with President Taft written by Francois De Tessan. The writer quotes the president on such questions as intervention in the Turco-Italian war, on America's attitude in regard to China, on the situation in Mexico and on the general subject of arbitration. When asked about the possibility of American mediation in the Turco-Italian war, the writer says that President Taft declared that the United States was certainly disposed in favor of the re-establishment of peace. Nevertheless, he felt that it would be unwise to depart from the path of wisdom.

"Our relations with the two belligerents are equally friendly," he is quoted as saying.

"We do not wish to offend the national dignity of either. Moreover, the Turco-Italian war concerns primarily the European concert. There is, therefore, the question of tact for the United States not to put herself forward to bring an end to a conflict which, however, from the bottom of her heart she desires to see ended."

"It is evident that if the European powers were in accord to ask for our mediation, we should be happy to work in favor of peace. We have wished to avoid anything that might lead to a misinterpretation of our action. That is the reason why up to now we have adopted an impartial and impressive attitude."

As to China.

Speaking on the subject of China President Taft is stated to have said that the United States would naturally defend its interests, remaining at the same time faithful to the double principle of the maintenance of the integrity of the celestial empire and of the open door.

The United States cannot conceive on the other side of the Pacific a nation dismembered and a prey to foreign cupidity in which our enterprises are no longer in a state of stability. What will emerge from the Chinese revolution is a question which no one knows how to answer. It is necessary therefore to act with prudence and within the limits of international accords concluded after the Boxer troubles. We are adopting a patient attitude so as not to add foreign troubles to the existing confusion in the interior.

The point of view of the United States has not varied since the time of John Hay. We wish to see China restored to order and modernized so that when industry and public works are actively pushed forward we shall be able to develop our commerce in accordance with the rules of loyal competition."

[Continued on next page.]

WAR WITH BOMBS

Political Society in Lisbon Has Thousands of Missiles

Ready to Hurl From the Windows and Roofs.

THEY ARE WAITING

For the Time When Royalists Cross the Frontier.

Confiscate Church Property Valued at \$3,725,000.

Lisbon, Nov. 29.—The opinion generally prevails that the disorders which occurred here on November 26 were only preliminary to more serious events.

Among the wounded on that occasion were 21 soldiers and it is believed the total number of wounded far exceeds the estimate issued by the government. The riot was started by monarchists who recently arrived at Oporto and other places. It is declared they are bribing the monarchist element and preparing for an uprising in Lisbon to coincide with the crossing of the frontier by the royalists.

The carbonaries members of an advanced political society who now act as a secret republican police boast of the possession of thousands of bombs which they intend to hurl from windows and roofs in case trouble should occur in the city.

The authorities today entered and closed what they allege to be a secret monastery of the order of the Holy Spirit, composed of foreign friars. They arrested 52 inmates and confiscated paintings, tapestries and ornaments of an estimated value of \$3,725,000.

ONLY SEVEN ABOVE

Pretty Cold Wednesday, But It Will Be Fair Thanksgiving.

"The prospects are that there'll be very fine Thanksgiving weather," was the cheerful statement of "Sunny" Flora, the man who looks after the atmospheric conditions in Topeka. The indications, he further states, are for fair weather with rising temperature Thursday. This is a cool but bright afternoon. The wind is blowing nine miles an hour from the west. It was cold early, 7 above.

The hourly readings:

7 o'clock 7 1/2 o'clock 20
8 o'clock 8 1/2 o'clock 24
9 o'clock 11 1/2 o'clock 28
10 o'clock 19 1/2 o'clock 32

CALL MONEY 5 PER CENT

Highest Rate of the Year for This Class of Loans.

New York, Nov. 29.—Call money loaned at 5 per cent at midday today. This is the highest rate of the year and is ascribed to the demand incidental to December interest and dividend disbursements.

ONE FIGHT IS OFF.

Wolgast Operated On for Appendicitis This Morning.

Physicians Declare He Will Be Out in Ten Days.

SCREAMS WITH PAIN.

Fighter Awakens Manager at 2 O'clock This Morning.

McFarland-Murphy Fight Will Be Held.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 29.—Stricken suddenly with acute appendicitis, Ad Wolgast, champion lightweight fighter, underwent a life and death operation today, on the eve of his scheduled 20-round battle with the British challenger, Freddie Welsh. The operation apparently was successful, but the patient will be in the hospital for 10 days or two weeks, and for three months his surgeons have warned him he must not put on a glove.

Wolgast was under the knife 40 minutes. Dr. J. W. Pollard, the surgeon who performed the operation, declared that his splendid physical condition would pull Wolgast through in fine shape, and his fighting powers would be unimpaired.

Ad Wolgast, the champion lightweight fighter, who was scheduled to defend his title against the British boxer, Freddie Welsh, at Vernon arena tomorrow, was stricken with appendicitis at 3 o'clock this morning in his training quarters.

He was removed to a hospital an hour later and preparations were being rushed at 9 a. m. to perform an operation to save his life.

Was to Have Fought Thursday.

The 20-round Thanksgiving battle at Vernon, is off of course. The house had been sold out early in the week and the gross receipts, estimated at \$5,000, will have to be returned to seat purchasers. Wolgast was to have received \$12,500 as his share and Welsh \$2,500.

Tom McCarey, promoter of the Pacific Athletic club under the auspices of which the contest was to have been staged, said today he would try to arrange a subcard.

Wolgast was placed on the operating table at 9:30 o'clock.

Smiles Before Operation.

Although doubled up with pain he smiled cheerfully just before the surgeons applied the ether cones.

The little champion showed symptoms of the sudden attack last night after he had eaten a hearty supper at his training quarters in Vernon. Slight pains caused him to complain but he went to bed at 10:30 apparently all right again. At 2 o'clock, however, his manager, Tom Jones, said Wolgast awakened him with screams.

Physicians diagnosed the attack as acute appendicitis and declared that immediate operation was necessary.

Fighter Is "Doing Fine."

The operation on Wolgast was completed at 10:50 o'clock. Manager Tom Jones descended from the operating room to escort Mrs. Wolgast upstairs to see her husband.

"Ad is still unconscious from the anesthetic," said Jones, "but the doc-

THAT INCREASE.

Recent Advance of Proportional Railway Rates

Came as a Surprise to Railroad Men.

THERE'S DECREASE, TOO

Strange Case of Unexpected Upward Revision.

What Railroad Freight Men Has to Say of It.

The State Journal a few days ago printed a Chicago Associated Press dispatch to the effect that the Interstate Commerce commission had ordered an increase of about 10 per cent in the schedule of proportional freight rates from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river on traffic originating in Atlantic seaboard cities. Wholesale merchants expressed some surprise at the decision, because they had not heard of any action before the Interstate Commerce commission for such an increase.

Investigation revealed the fact that the railroad freight men were equally surprised. Then it was learned that the Interstate Commerce commission acted on its own motion.

Last spring, after a long series of hearings, the Interstate Commerce commission in its decision in the celebrated advance rate case refused to heed the claim of the railroads that rates should be increased 10 per cent between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Now the commission, without suggestion from the outside, and without any evidence, so far as the public knows, advances the rates from 51 cents 1st class to 55 cents 1st class.

8 cents 2nd class to 8 1/2 cents 2nd class.
20 cents 3rd class to 22 cents 3rd class.
25 cents 4th class to 25 1/2 cents 4th class.
19 cents 5th class to 20 cents 5th class.

An increase of approximately 10 per cent, which was the basis the carriers tried to make effective, not upon the class rates as the commission indicated, but on a number of the commodity rates which, the railroads claimed, were too low.

The same order of the Interstate Commerce commission made certain material reductions in class freight rates between Mississippi river and Missouri. These reductions will make proportionate decreases in the class rates between Atlantic seaboard points and Missouri river cities, including Sioux City, Iowa.

The reductions ordered which must be established before December 30, 1911, are from 60 cents a hundred pounds on first-class traffic to 55 cents; from 45 cents to 41 cents on second-class; from 37 to 32 cents on third-class; from 27 to 24 cents on fourth-class, and from 22 to 20 cents on fifth-class. An average reduction of 14 1/2 cents a hundred pounds is made on the lettered classes of freight.

The commission found that the rates "between the rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, are unreasonable and discriminatory, particularly as parts of through rates from eastern points to Missouri river destinations."

J. R. Koontz, general freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company, when seen by a representative of the State Journal, said that all he knew about the case was that the Interstate Commerce commission had announced an increase in freight rates on business from the Atlantic seaboard to the Missouri river. He did not know why the rates had been advanced, but supposed the commission decided that the old schedule was too low.

"I had heard that the Missouri river jobbers are greatly disturbed about this increase, but no definite information of this nature has been received at my office," Mr. Koontz said.

"Then the railroads did not ask for this increase," the reporter suggested.

Railroads Did Not Ask for Increase.

"No," Mr. Koontz replied. "The rates which resulted in the establishment of the scale upon the basis of 51 cents, first class, from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river on business originating in Atlantic seaboard territory, expires December 29. I anticipate that the commission thought the railroads would go back to the scale upon the basis of 60 cents, first class. No doubt realizing that the conditions at present confronting the railroads are such as to justify an advance over the rates as originally ordered, they simply promised, and ordered the advance scale to become effective. It would seem that the commissioners who have superseded the rates, particularly in the making of freight rates realize that the railroads are entitled to increased earnings, and I believe that their action in this particular instance will be endorsed by the thinking business men. The railroad situation today, while not alarming, is far from satisfactory. If the railroads do not prosper, certainly other business interests will suffer proportionately with them."

An Interesting Story.

There is an interesting story in this attempted proportional rate adjustment. A proportional rate is a rate that is less when used with another rate than when used alone. For instance: If the rate on a certain class of goods from Fort Madison to Kansas City is 60 cents per 100 pounds, the rate between these towns on a shipment originating on the Atlantic seaboard is fixed by the commission at 55 cents. The 55-cent rate is known as the proportional rate.

Now, to get back to the story. Kansas City and other Missouri river cities as far north as Sioux City petitioned the Interstate Commerce commission for an adjustment of rates from the Atlantic seaboard which would permit the jobber at the Missouri river cities to handle goods through from seaboard upon a basis of rates less than other Missouri river cities through either Chicago or St. Louis. The commission, after a long and somewhat tedious investigation, established a system of proportional rates from the Mississippi river upon traffic originating in the Atlantic seaboard cities to the Missouri river cities of—

1st class 51 cents
2nd class 38 cents
3rd class 30 cents
4th class 25 cents
5th class 19 cents

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and Thursday. Warmer tonight.

SPORTING EXTRA

Football and Prize Fights Will Be Covered by State Journal Thursday Evening.

The State Journal will issue its regular carrier edition at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon and then will issue a football and sporting extra at 5 o'clock, or maybe 5:30, depending on the time of the completion of the football games and the finish of the boxing contests or big prize fights in California.

This paper is sold by newsboys, two cents, and at news stands, five cents, all over the city.

Word left with your carrier Thursday afternoon might secure this football edition if you will agree to pay two cents for it. It is not delivered except through a special arrangement with the carrier or newsboy or newsdealer.

The Washburn "Aggie" game will be printed in full with every play given in the extra edition.

Then there will be the Cornell-Pennsylvania game in the east.

Syracuse plays St. Louis university and Arkansas plays Louisiana.

A Kansas game of consequence will be that between Fairmount and Ottawa at Wichita. Then the Emporia College and Emporia Normal will have their annual clash.

The Prize Fights.

Two prize fights of calibre will be pulled off Thursday afternoon on the Pacific Coast and the State Journal will print both by rounds. Ad Wolgast and Freddie Welsh will fight for the lightweight championship at Frisco. Paucy McFarland and Tommy Murphy will fight at Los Angeles, the winner to meet the lightweight champion.

Latre—Wolgast was taken to hospital today suffering from appendicitis. Doctors do not expect him to live.

WILL WRITE NO MORE

James Whitcomb Riley Can No Longer Guide a Pen.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 29.—James Whitcomb Riley says he has written his last poem. The paralytic stroke which has crept upon him has made it impossible for him to direct a pen. He was asked to write a Christmas poem, but declined, saying: "No more writing for me, the public will have to do without my efforts."

James Whitcomb Riley, who can no longer guide a pen.

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JUST BEFORE THANKSGIVING DAY

By John T. McCutcheon.

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"HELPING MOTHER."